INDIANA LEGISLATURE,

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports]

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 13, 1885-10 a, m. The Senate met, Lieutenant Governor MAHLON D. MANSON in the Chair, who said the Senate will please ome to order. [After a pause.] The seion will be opened with prayer by Rev. Mr.

Preyers were offered by Rev. O. H. P. Abbett, of The Secretary's minutes of yesterday's proceidings were read.

ADDITIONAL PAGES

Mr. WILLARD offered a resolution proposing the appointment of two additional pages. He two additional pages. The Lieutenant Governor has exercised the prerogative in the appointment of two pages, and stated to the Senate. There of two pages, and stated to the Senate. There were two Democratic boys, if they can be so termed, who were continued by him under the appointment of the previous President of the renate pro tem [Mr. Viehe.] Being as strict a partisan as any Senator on the floor, recorded there is a limit to the question of patronage. There is neither Demeets or Republicanism in boys of such age. The boys named in the resolution were the pages of the last session of the Senate, are aware of the duties of the place, and know how to perform them; and as a matter of justice and of precedent they should be continued. He felt ere than ordinary interest in this matter, as his first service inside of legislative halls was in 1861, when the Republican party had carried the Union and the State of Indiana, and left the Democratic party as supincly upon its back as the Republican party stands to-day, yet the Hon. Cyrus M. Alien appointed him a page upon the floor of the riouse—the only Democratic page

Mr. McCULLOUGH raised the point of order that the proposition is not in order, because Sec-tion 4,981 of the Statutes provides who shall appoint the pages, and in the face of this law it is not in the power of the Senate to say who the pages shall be

Mr. WILLARD: It has always been the custom of the Senate, whenever it has found it necessary to have additional officers, to employ them by Mr. WILLARD said he would insert the word

"sdditional" in the resolution. While he was making this amendment— Lieutenant Governor MANSON said: While the Senator (Mr. Willard) is amending his resolution I will state that I have appointed the following pages, and in explanation I wish to say I was not aware of the custom as spoken of by
the Senator. I would have gladly continued
these boys in if I had not been committed to the
boys I have appointed, who live a great way
from here and they are here to take their places.
Their names are John T. Hanna, of Montgomery
County; Harry Fritz, of Owen County, and Walter
C. Taylor, of trawford County.

Mr. WILLARD thought the precedent established
two years ago by Lieutenant Governor Hanna one
that we can well afford to continue. There is no
partisanship among boys of this age.

Mr. FOW LER, understanding the

one to increase the number of pages to five, moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR laid before the Senate the annual reports of the Auditor of State, the State Librarian and the State Statistician. On motion of Mr. McCULLOUGH the rules of the Senate were altered so that the President of the Serate shall appoint the standing committees of the Senate, he having given notice thereof yes-Mr. BAILEY offered a resolution authorizing

an additional standing committee on labor, to or neist of seven members.

It was referred to the Committee on Rules.

On motion by Mr. MAGEE a committee of five were authorized upon rules, viz., Messrs. Magee,

Mr. Balley asked and obte ned leave of absence for to day and to-morrow for his colleague, Mr.

NEW PROPOSITIONS. The following described bills were introducd. read the first time, with the exceptions named, and referred to the appropriate committee.

By Mr. BAILEY IS. 20] to prohibit the employment of any child under fou teen years by any person or corporation engage in mining.

By Mr. BROWN [S. 21] to amend Sections 1,

6 and 20 of the act approved March 2, 1883, con-By Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph 18, 22], to smend the County Commissioners' act authoriz-ing the purchase of asylums and providing for the sustenance of orphan children, approved March 8, 1881, being sec ion 3,511 of the Revised Statutes of 1881. | 20 as to permit Commissioners of different counties to unite in the purchase of grounds and buildings for an orphan house (to the amount of \$5,600) and declaring an emergency.] By Mr. DAVIS [S. 23] a bill for an act to amend Section six (6) of an art entitled "An act in relation to allowances in State prosecutions," Acts, 1853, p. 3, Sec. 1,417 Revised Statutes.

So that Sectson 6 shall read; "The Circuit Courts may also make allowances for necessary expenditures incurred under their order to women, children or aged or infirm or poor persons, summoned as witnesses in State prosecutions, and to such other persons for their services as may be necessary to procure the efficient execu-

By Mr. DAY [S. 24] to amend Section 3,106 of the Revised Statutes of 1881, concerning the goverument of cities, and authorizing the assessment of a tax not to exceed \$5 on carriages used exclu-By Mr. ENSLEY [8, 25] to fix the times of hold-

ing the Circuit Courts in the Thirty-fifth Judicial faffecting the counties of Steaben, By Mr. FOULKE [S. 26] to provide for the call of a convention of the people to make a new Constitution of the State of Indiana; [in April, 1835,

elect 100 delegates by the same electors as choose Representatives, the Convention to meet on the first Tuesday in September, 1885.)

By Mr. FOWLER [S. 27.] to repeal the commissioner of fisheries act, approved March 6, 1881. [Read by title only.] By Mr. HOOVER [8. 28] a bill for An act relating to live stock importing, breeding and herding companies, authorizing the incorporation of the

same and declaring an emergency. Section 1 provides that whenever three or more persons may wish to form a company for the purpose of im-porting and breeding improved, blooded stock, or conducting a general breeding and herding busi-pess, they shall each sign and acknowledge be-fore some officer authorized by law to take ac-knowledgments a certificate of incorportion, which shall state the corporate name of the com-pany, the object of its formation, etc. Sec. 2. Provides that whenever such certificate of incorporation shall have been so executed and

filed, the signers thereof and their successors shall be a body-politic and corporate, and by their corporate name may sue and be sued, and do and perform all acts necessary and proper in conducting the business of importing, breeding, purchasing, owning holding and selling live stock, in or out of the State of Indians, etc.

Sec. 3. Provides that the capital stock of such company shall "be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, etc.

sec. 4. Provides that the capital stock named in the articles of as ociation may be increased by a vote of the stockhoiders, at any regular or spe-

cial meeting, etc.
Sec. 5. Provides that the directors shall make such by-laws as may be required for the management of as a company, etc.

Sec. 6. Provides for the penalties for any violation of the constitution and by aws of the com-

psny, etc.

Sec. 7. Emergency clause, etc.

Sec. 7. Emergency clause, etc.

By r. HUSTON [8, 29] to amend Section 74 of the Common School Law, of March 6, 1865, being Section 4,369 of the Revised Statutes. Fy Mr. MACEY [*, 30] requiring railroad corpo-rations to fence their right of way, and construct and maintain cattle-guards at railroad crossings. By Mr. MAGEE [8, 31] to amend the drainage

By Mr. MAGES [8, 31] to amend the drainage act of 1881 and 1883.

By Mr. MARSHALL 'S. 32] to repeal the act author zing ahens to hold and convey real estate; being Section 2,967 of the Revised Statutes.

By Mr. MAY [8, 38] to legalize the incorporation of the town of Cannelton, Perry County, Ind., the election and qualification of its several Boards of Trustees and other officers, and all the acts, orders, ordinances, resolutions, by laws, minutes and proceedings of the Boards of Trustees of said town and other matters connected therewith, and declaring an emergency.

Mr. MAY, in order to expedite the business of Mr. MAY, in order to expedite the business of the Senate, moved that the constitutional restriction be dispensed with in order that the bill may be read the first and second times by title, the third time by sections, and finally passed the Senate. Two years ago he introduced a similar bill, and by letting it take its course lost it in the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill thus finally passed the Senate by yeas, 48: nays, 0.

Mr. MAY stating, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Campbell, of Hendricks, that the bill contained a clause declaring it should not affect pending litigation.

Then came a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. By Mr. MOON [8, 84] in relation to clauses

against municipal corporations, and the adjudication of clauses against the same.

By Mr. McCULLOUGH [8, 35] concerning bridges and culverts

By Mr. NULL [S. 36] to admend Section 1,375, Revised Statutes, so as to allow the Judges of the Circuit Court of such county not having a Criminal Court and a population of fifty-four thousand (54,000) inhabitants and upward the same as the Judges of Superior Courts.

By Mr. OVERSTEET [8, 37] to amend Section 20 of the general road law, by fixing the compensation of teams employed in working out road tax at \$2.50 per day. By Mr. RAHM [S. 38] supplemental to the act of

June 4, 1871, to provide for the incorporation of street railway companies. By Mr. SCHLO35[S. 39] to amend section 4,566 of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Normat By Mr. SHIBLEY IS 40] to repeal the act of

April 8, 1881, and March 8, 1883, concerning drain-By Mr. SMITH, of Jay [8. 41], concerning the collection of attorney fees in certain cases.

By Mr. SMITH. of Delaware [S. 42], for the protection of inn keepers and limiting their liability, By Mr. THOMPSON [3, 43] to protect all cluzens

in their civil and legal rights of whatever nativity. By Mr. THOMP ON [8, 41] to abolish the effice of city assersor in all cities having a population of

By Mr. WIER [8, 45] to create an appellate court and define its jurisdiction and procedure.

By Mr. WIER [S. 46] to val date asknowledgments and effidavits of officers whose commissions have

By Mr. WIER [S. 47] in regard to the payment of employes. Every corporation and association employing labor to make payment in full in money at least once in each and every calendar

By Mr. WILLARD [S. 48] to amend Section 6 of the act of March 2, 1883, concerning highways and supervisors thereof. Eight hours to constitute a

day's work on roads. By Mr. WILLARD [S. 49] to amend Section 32 of the act of April 24, 1881, concerning elections and the contents thereof. Ballots to be read one by one, and gives the judge of opposite politics the right to look over and inspect the ballots.

By Mr. YOUCHE [S. 50] to amend Section 1 of the act of March 29, 1879, being Section 5,706 of the

By Mr. ZIMMERMAN [8, 51] to amend Section 225 of an act of April 7, 18 -, being Section 497 of the Revised Statutes of 18-1, concerning witnesses and the testimony thereof.

DEATH OF SCUYLER COLFAX. Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: I rise to a question of privilege. I have information which I have taken the trouble to telephone to test the reliability of and find it is true, that our distinguished Indiana fellow-citizen. Schuler Colfax, fell dead this morning. It seems to me eminently proper that this body, out of respect for one who has been so eminent a citizen of our State, as well as of our nation, should adjourn out of respect to his memory, and, I move you, it that the Senate adjourn sir, that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.
And to the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow, under the rules.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 13, 1885-10 a. m. Prayer by Representative Townsend, of Wayne

The reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were dispensed with. RULES AND ORDER. Mr. MAAK, of Wells, submitted a report from

the Committee on Rules.

Mr. McMULLEN moved to amend the report of the committee: a motion to lay proposed amend ments on the table, if it prevail, shall not affect the several subjects to which said amendments Mr. WILLIAMS offered a substitute for this

amendment so that a motion to lay on the table an amendment shall not affect the original motion unless the motion to lay on the table shall extend to the original motion. He insisted that members may desire to lay an amendment on the table and not the original proposition, which can be done if his substitute be adopted.

Mr. MOODY understood a motion to lay on the table does not carry the original proposition if the amendment does not embouy the original motion.

The SPEAKER: In the absence of any rule, a

motion to lay an amendment on the table carries the entire subject with it. Mr. MOCK, of Weils: There was some difference of opinion in the committee as to the effect of lay-ing on the table an amendment as to whether it carries the entire question on the table. In order to facilitate business it may be better to adopt the

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, signed the report of the Committee on Rules in order to make it unauimous. The majority usually endeavor to curtail the rights of the minority. We have to go back to England to obtain the best rules for the government of legislative bodies, which is an astounding fact. Whenever a proposition comes before a legislative body disliked by a member, he is most sure to try to hustle it off by moving to lay it on the table, and thus send it off without debate, and, in the majority of cases, without proper consideration. This is a mischievous motion, and as long as he represents a constituency he did not intend to move to lay any proposition on the table. He entered his protest against such a mischievous rule. These rules are not in accord with the grand common school system of Indiana. While indorsing their subject matter, he could not indorse the language as elegant.

Mr. GORDON had found the rules to work very

well during the last session.

Mr. SAYRE did not know how long this rule bad been in operation. It has been in operation at least several sessions. There is a sufficient ma-jority in the present House, under any conceivable condition of things, to carry out legislation in a manner satisfactory to the majority. Under parliamentary usage there is no occasion, with the insignificant minority that happens to be on this floor, to have such a rule. It is simply a gag rule, and does not expedite legislation. It merely cuts off debate, and keeps the minority from entering a protest by its votes against any legisla-

Mr. GOODING on this floor represented the people, and thought it very important that the rule be made for this setsion. Otherwise a greater por-tion of the time might be spent in useless discussion. We came here to do business, and it is our business to legislate for the highest interests of the State. The people expect us to pass pure laws and to attend strictly to business. If endle-s discussion is permitted an extra session will necessitated. Minorities eften try to render mojorities odious to the people by useless discussions. He hoped we will not wait for the Constitution to adjourn the Legislature, but that we will do the business necessary before our constitutional time shall expire, and that the people shall then say to us, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Mr. SAYRE (interposing) again insisted that this rule would not expedite legislation; that the majority could not cut off debate whenever in its pinion discussion became useless.

Mr. GOODING thought it would expedite legilation. Minorities often propose amendments for

the purpose of protracting debate, and discussions often became useless, protract the session and are Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe, (interposing) asked the gentleman from Bancock, (Mr. Gooding) who is an experienced legislator, having been in the General Assembly in 1868-Mr. GOODING (Interrupting.) No. sir; in 1858

Mr. SMITH inquired whether parliamentary rules were made for the protection of majorities or minerities.
Mr. GOODING: They are made for the protection of both, and are made more especially for the protection of the people.

Mr. SMITH: In what sense are they made for the protection of the people, if not for the protection of the people as represented by minorities?

Mr. GOODING: Parliamentary rules are made to aid in the ensetment of good laws to promote the welfare and benefit of the whole poople. It is unnecessary to permit useless amendments and endiess discussion; and regarding this amendment as a very important one, he trusted it would be

Mr. KELLISON insisted the rule should be so that a motion to lay on the table an amendment. The should carry with it only the amendment. The amendment may be so objectionable the House may desire to lay it on the table and yet consider

may desire to lay it on the table and yet consider the subject matter.

Mr. FRENCH demanded the previous question, which was accorded by the House.

The substitute was rejected, and the amendment [Mr. McMullen's] agreed to.

Mr. GOODING moved to strike out Rule 14, relating to the custody of members, and whether such discharge shall be with or without paying fees. He denied the right of the House to refuse to admit a member to his seat. The majority might put the entire minority under arrest, and might put the entire minority under arrest, and that would be a high-handed and arbitrary measure. He objected to a rule that would place that ure. He objected to a rule that would place that power in the hands of a majority. It has a right to send for members and bring them into the House, but he denied the power of the House, under the Constitution, to prevent any county a representation on this floor. The member is admitted to his seat when he is sworn in, and he never loses his right to his seat until his constitutional term expires or he is expelled.

Mr. GORDON thought if the rule were stricken out it would deprive the House of the power to compel the attendance of members. If the gentleman's motion prevail it will not be in the

power of the minority to compel the attendance the majority in this House. He moved to lay the motion on the table.

Which was agreed to, on a division-affirmative, Mr. KELLISON moved to strike from Rule 69 the closing words: "without consent of the Speaker;" and insert these words: "if any member of the House makes objection to such admis-

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, this motion was laid on the table. Mr. GOODING moved to substitute Rule 57'of the last House for Rule 57 as reported by the committee. He was not willing to depart from old par-

Mr. TAYLOR thought there was no reason in having bills read the second time before reference to committees. For the purpose of econemizing time let them be referred on the first reading: they can then be returned to the House and read the second, third, fourth and fifth time Mr. McMiCHAEL did not think bills can be read too often before passing. The Constitution provides that bills shall be read for the edifica-

sections three several times etc. Mr. BROWNING was as much in favor of that as any one. But the Constitution gives us the right to make rules for the government of the House. The Constitution also allows us to suspend that rule. It is necessary to economize time, and therefore he favored reference to committees

tion of members; that each bill shall be read by

after the first reading. Mr. PATTEN thought it eminently just and proper to expedite business. We should have rules to sherten up this matter as much as possible. The committee rules would consume as lit tle time as possible. Four hundred and sixty-six bills were introduced in this House two years ago, many on the same subject, many worthless bills, and a great many bills were upon local matters.

Mr. McMULLEN: One-balf the bills after re-

ference to a committee can be consolidated with other bills or indefinitely postponed. If we can not do something to get rid of reading some of the bills, something else will have to be done to econo mize time. If this rule prevails we can save a good deal of time. His recoilection is that last session the House adopted some such rule. Mr. BEEVER demanded the previous question,

which was seconded by the House, and under its The amendment was rejected. Revised Statutes of 1881. [Concerning debts owing The report of the Committee on Rules, as amended, was then adopted,

WORK FOR COMMITTEES. The SPEAKER, by consent, referred the bills introduced yeslerday to the appropriate standing

committees. COMMITTEE ROOMS. Mr. MOSIER, from the committee thereon, submitted a report embodying a proposition from the Grand Hotel to furnish four rooms for \$750; the Bates, jour rooms for \$900; the Hotel English, four rooms for \$700; and the Occidental, five

Mr. BROW ING thought such rooms as are offered shou'd be procured for one-balf the price asked, and n oved to refer the report to a special

Mr. PAT. N said the committee had inquired at several pinces, but considering the locality and conveniences this was the best it could do On motion of Mr. BOOE the motion to refer to a Special Committee was laid on the table. Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the House accept the proposition made by the Occidental Hotel, be-

ing the most reasonable and lowest. Mr. HANLON moved to accept the proposition Mr. DITTEMORE made an ineffectual motionyeas 54, pays 41-to lay this motion on the table. Then came the recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. BROWNING, from the Committee on Mile age, submitted a report showing the number of miles traveled and the amount of mileage due each

member of the House. Corrections were made by Messrs. McHenry, Floyd and others, and the report was concurre 1 in. Mr. GORDON, from the committee appointed on the Governos's message, made a report referring the several portions thereof to the appropriate standing committees of the House. Mr. McMICHAEL offered a resolution that all resolutions of a political nature be referred to the Committee on Federal relations.

On motion the resolution was laid on the table. SOLDIERS' PENSIONS. Mr. Crecelious offered a concurrent resolution instructing Indiana Senators, and requesting her Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the passage of an act repealing the act of 1879 in regard to the payment of pensions to sol-

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Tippecance. it was referred to a Committee of Three, the chairman of which was the mover, Messrs. Crecelius and NEW INSANE ASULUMS. Mr. MOODY offered a resolution for the appoint

ment of a Committee of Five to investigate as to the building of the Insane Asylums authorized by the act of March 7, 1883, and which will be completed in the summer of 1885, provided a safficient sum be appropriated. Mr. MOODY moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures. Mr. PATTEN moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Supervising of Archi ecture.

Mr. SAYRE moved to amend by referring it to
the Committee on Benevolent and Scientific In-Mr. MOODY made an ineffectual motion-yeas

44: nays, 50-to lay it on the table.
On motion of Mr. GOODING the further consideration of the motion was postponed until Thursday at 2 o'clock.

On motion by Mr. PATTEN the House returned to the consideration of the subject pending at the time of the recess for dinner, being the report of the special committee to secure rooms for the standing committees of the House. He offered a resolution directing the committee to examine rooms more fully and report to the House. Mr. HANLON moved to amend by discharging the committee and authorizing the Speaker to appoint another and similar committee to act. It was laid on the table.

NEW PROPOSITIONS. The following described bills were introduced. read the first time and referred to appropriate By Mr. MOCK, of Wells, [H. R. 12] concerning

publications of the decisions of the Supremount, the election and salary of an official re-By Mr. ROBERTSON [H. R. 13] to repeal the an authorizing aliens to acquire and convey real e tate, approved April 16, 1881.

By Mr. ROBERTSON [H. R. 14] to amend the voluntary association act for the insurance of

farm property.
By Mr. STOLEY [H. R. 15] making an appropr ation (\$40,000) to Purdue University.

By Mr. BARNES [H. R. 16] relating to the stud of physiclogy and hygene in the public schools. By Mr. TAYLOR [H. R. 17]: To legalize the an pointment of Trustees in certain cases -volum tary assignments.

DEATH OF SCHUYLER COLFAX. Mr. ADAMS: I heard a very few moments ago that a very distinguished gantleman, a citizen this State, Mr. Schuyler Colfax, dropped dead at bis home. I learn also that the Senate, in respect to his memory, has adjourned. I therefore move that we adjourn in memory of Schuyler Colfax. The motion was agreed to, and so the House ad journed until to-morrow morning under the rules

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were recorded Tuesday January 13, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block Telephone, 1,048: Elijah B. Martindale and wife to Susan

Anna M. Marsh and husband to Freder-ick W. Schule, warranty deed to the undivided one half of lot 22 in S. H. Fletcher, Jr.'s subdivision and addition Henry C. G. Bals and wife to Jennette Wolfram, warranty deed to part of lot 9 in outlot 42 in the city of Indianapolis 1.150 00

Catherine E. Amthar and husband to Frank H. D'al and wife, warranty deed to lot 12 in E. T., S K. & A. E. Fletcher's Woodlawn subdivision to the city of Indianapolis William Wallace, receiver, to Frederick W. Schule, receiver's deed to the undi-vided one half of lot 22 in S. A. Fletcher, Jr.'s addition to the city of Indian-

William A. Bodine and wife to Charles H. Hoffman, warranty deed to lot 5 in R. M. Cosby's subdivision of outlots 4. 5 and 6 in Butler's addition to the city of Indianapolis ...

Conveyances, 6; consideration.

Sheep enable the farmer to use certain kinds of provinder that would not be salable without their aid. Hence, supposing that sheep do not return any profit at all, which, however, is not admitted, yet if they assist in saving that which is often wasted they pay well for their keep.

IRON HIGHWAYS.

Irregularities in East-Bound Freight Rates Which Demand Attention.

John Rogers and His Little Railroad Contract-The Difference Between the Screecher and Steamboat Whistle-Other Items of the Rail.

It is said that western passenger rates are somewhat disturbed at Columbus. Scalpers are complaining of dull times,

but it is highly probable that they are getting their share of New Orleans business. Superintendent Evans, of the Nickle-Plate, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Evans is well known to Indianapolis railroad men. It is just probable that the railroad reporter of the St. Louis Globe Democrat will make the acquaintance of Captain Hayes.

Vice President of the Wabash, before he pub

lishes any more interviews with that official. On the 18th a new timbs-table will go into effect on the Air Line. The train which arrives here at 11 p. m. over the C., H. D. will leave for Chicago at 11:20, arriving at Chicago at 7 a. m. The train leaving Chicago at 8 p. m will arrive here at 3:35 a. m. The traveling public will be greatly benefited

by this change. A roadmaster on one of the Indianapolis lines says that a mistaken impression seems to prevail as to the life of steel rails. The very best steel rails turned out will not last. he says, more than fifteen years, although there are many people who believe that they will be as good as new after cars have rolled over them for a quarter of a century.

Treasurer Osborne, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Road, makes the following statement of earnings for the first quarter of this month: Passengers \$12. 180.42; local freight, \$10,670.06; foreign freight, \$12,649.00; line freight, \$3,326.88; express, \$975; maile, \$1,878; total \$41 679.36. The total earnings for the same period in 1884 were \$35,301.43.

The December report of the E. and T. H. speaks well for President Mackey's retrenchment policy. There is a heavy increase over the earnings for the same month in 1882. It is a fact that this road is being run on a more economical plan than any other in the State of Indiana. Not that the management is mean or penurious, but because it is necessary in these dull times. There is no railway President in the country who will be more willing to pay his employes high wages in the event that business picks up in the spring, than Mr. Mackey. He is a man who believes in the old saying, "Live and let

live.' The information comes from Litchfield that retrenchment of expenses on the I. and St. L. has taken the form of dispensing with a number of the higher officials and consolidating the offices. One roadmaster on the Western division does the work formerly performed in addition to the superintendency of bridges and construction, the latter office having been abolished entirely. Nearly all the traveling officers have been dispensed with or transferred to other departments. The wages of subordinate empoyes have not been seriously reduced, the company apparently being disposed to keep up the reputation as paying the highest average wages of any in the country.

When they adopted the steamboat whistle about six months ago, the Bee Line people set a good example, but other Indianapolis roads do not it seems see it in that light. They are reluctant to substitute the shrill screeching whistle with one of the deep toned steamboat ornaments, notwithstanding the fact that the latter has proved a grand success on the Beo Line. The steamboat whistle has litle or no effect on an invalid, while the demonlike screech of the other will make him or her feel as though they were on the verge of eternity, and in many instances it has assisted materially in sending human beings to that land from whence no traveler returns sooner than they would have went had it not been in existence. The "screechers" must go.

ANNUAL MEETING OF VANDALIA STOCKHOLDESS. Sr. Louis, Jan. 13. - The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terrs Haute Railway Company, was held at Greenville, Ill., to-day. The annual report shows that the gross earnings for the year ending October 31, 1884, were \$1,490,307; rental receipts from lessee was 30 per cent. of this amount, or \$447,092, against which there were charges of \$362 083, having a surplus of \$85,009. The expenses of operating the road by the lessee were \$1,114,764, which is \$71,549 more than the percentage of earnings allowed the lessee for such expenses by the terms of the lease. There were, however, included in the expenses, 397,340, expended for betterments and increase of equipment. The following Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas D. Messler, J. N. Mc-Cullough, William Thaw, Pittsburg; W. R. McKeen, Terre Haute; Robert L Delaney, Marshall, Iil.; Abraham MeNeill, A. G. Henry, Greenville; Charles Seybert Hegland, J. S. Peers, Collinsville. The Board organized by electing Thomas D. Messler, President; John E. Davidson, Treasurer, and Williamson Plant, Secretary.

JOHNNY GOT MAD. John Rogers, of the Minnie Palmer Company, after negotiation with the C., H. and D. and Kankakee people at Indianapolis, contracted with the former to bring the company from 'The Circle" as the center of Indianapolis is known, to Cincinnati. The contract included the provision that a Pullman car should await the company at the Union Depot after the performance and be taken on the express at 4 a. m. The ticket was furnished and the money paid for it. During the afternoon of Saturday General Passenger Agent Stevenson, after corresponding with the Pullman Company, who could not furnish the required extra car, wired his agent at Indianapolis that the Palmer Company would have to depend on the sleeper on the express. This Mr. Rogers, anaware of the C., H. and D.'s correspondence with the Pullman people, construed into bad faith, canceled his contract with the C., H. and D., received his money and came to this city by the Kankakee. The whole matter seems to have been a misunderstanding, and would not be worth mentioning except for the fact that the contract included hauling from here to Detroit, and that Mr. Rogers and his company will now go via the Columbus and Midland route, by which Detroit has never before been reached from Cincinnati. Of course they will be several hours longer on the way than via the C., H. and D., but Johnny did not mind that while he was

It should be added, also, that Mr. McKenzie," advance" for the Palmer Company, asked and received the usual courtesies from here to Detroit by the C., H. and D .- supposing his companany would necessarily go I polis

that way-the short line .- Commercial Ga-

IRREGULARITIES IN EAST-BOUND RATES.

There are again irregularities in the rates on east-bound freight, which are especially to be deplored at this season, as they may destroy the profit of the winter's business, which ought to be large, while after navigation opens large profits from the through tusiness are usually impossible, because if the rates are remunerative the grain goes by lake. Moreover it has usually been impossible to restore rates when there has been much cutting early in the winter. In several years irregularities which were not thought very in portant in December have resulted in serious reductions in rates about the 1st of January, after which rates declined so that by February or Merch they left no profit, and the winter's business became almost valueless, This was the case in the winter of 1878-79, when rates in February at times were among the lowest ever made, and the demoralization continued until August. In the winter of 1879-80 rates were well maintained, and also in 1880 81, except that about February or March reductions were made on large shipments by one company. The winter of 1881-82 began with the railroad war of 1881 at its hottest. Peace was made and some advance in rates ordered January 28, but by that time most of the traffic had been carried at absurdly low rates, and a great part of what was left behind was contracted for at similar rates, while not even a formal advance of twenty-five cents per 100 pounds was made until near the end of March. In 1882 83 rates were pretty well maintained through the winter. In 1883 84 there was more or less secret cutting of rates through December, and open reduction to twenty cents (from thirty) for ten days in January, a restoration that was not well observed, through January and February, then a reduction to twenty and finally to fifteen cents some six weeks before pavigation opened. All the efforts to prevent the utter destruction of the profits of the traffic seem to have had little effect, except perhaps last year, when, though rates were irregular all winter, they did not become wholly profitless until about the middle of March, and probably in 1879 also the rapidity of the decline was checked by the efforts made to prevent it. But for the part played by Mr. Fink's organization, the rate may have gone to fifteen cents before the end of January, and remained there both in 1879 and 1884.

Local Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1 .- Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge. Henry Hannaman vs. Albert Gal!. On contract. Dismissed.

Room 2.-Hon, D. W. Howe, Judge. Robert Couch, Jr., vs. Richard M. Cosby. Dismissed.

Room No. 3.-Hon, Lewis C. Walker, Judge. Luther T. Bolen vs. Pressly P. Silvey. Suit to quiet title. Dismissed and costs paid. Mutual Benefit Society vs. Clarinda Coen et al. To determine to whom the money due on a policy should be baid. Juagment for Clarinda Coen for \$2 500. John W. Toot et al. vs. William Middleworth et al. Injunction. On trial by a jury.

CRIMINAL COURT. Hon. Pierce Norton, Judge. State vs. Edward Davis. Having unsound animals. Verdict of guilty and fined \$75.

Woman's Suffering and Relief. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy. Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop

Bitters as women. A Postal Card Story. I was affected with kidney and urinary Treuble-

"For twelve years!" After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles

"Bitters:" And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. r. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn,-May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875. It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

\$3,000 Lost. "A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000 done me less good than one bottle of Hop "Bitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen 'years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and

R. M., Auburn, N. Y. So. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 1879. Sirs-I have been suffering ten years, and tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me

more good than all the doctors. MISS S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved. We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength. -The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.



THE MERCANTILE AGENCY R. O. DUN & Ce., Proprietor.

Mo, 6 Blackford's Block. The oldest, the best the most progressive and he most reliable establishment of the kind in the world, having 168 branch offices fully quipped and in good running order, or three to me more than any other Agency has of actually we offices. For over 42 years we have enjoyed at unsullied reputation for honesty, reliability and fair dealing, and we have unlimited resources for conducting our business successfully. We invite a test offour qualities by the fuerchants of Indian polis

NO POISON

IN THE PASTRY

ARE USED Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., favor Cakes Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made

FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT

FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE. PREPARED BY THE Price Baking Powder Co., BAKERS OF St. Louis, Me. Chicego, III.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems, Best Dry Hop Yeast. FOR SALE BY GROCERS. WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to manu a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

ISHLER'S

No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEP-SIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and in-

vigorates the whole system. . Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease:
"Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure
you. I have used it for both indigestion and affect tion of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

PUT YOUR HAND

In a vice, turn the screw until the pain is all you can possibly bear, and that's Rheumatism; turn the screw once more, and that's Neuralgia. Such was the definition of these two diseases given his class by a Professor in a medical college, and he added: "Gentlemen, the medical profession knows no certain cure for either." The latter statement is no longer true, for it has been proved time and again that

C. F. Tilton, Freeport, Il., Engineer on C. & N. W. Ry., writes: "Have been troubled with Pheumatism fif-teen years, and have been confined to the house four mouths at a time. Have used two bottles of ATHLOPHOROS and seem to be entirely cured.

cannot say too much for the me

WWILL CURE BOTH!

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed.

Never fails to instantly relieve the most violent attack, and insure comfortable sleep. Used by inhalation, thus reaching the disease direct, relaxes the spasm, facilitates free expectoration, and effects GURES where all other remedies fail GURES A trial will convince the most skeptical of its immediate, direct and never failing effect. Price, 50e. and \$1.00. Trial package free. Of all Druggists or by mail, for stamp. Cut this out. DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN EDWARDS, BILL POSTER.

One Hundred Large Stands. 300 3-Sheet Boards.

Also Controlling the State House Fence. OFFICE-Sentinel Office.